

### DEPOSIT TAX BILL PASSED SENATE BY 37 TO 20 VOTE

It Carries Compromise  
Rate of 10 Cents on  
Each \$100

### OVERRIDES WISH OF NEW GOVERNOR

Senate Takes Decisive Action  
After Long Debate, in Face  
of Stuart's Well-Known Opposi-  
tion to a Reduction of  
Tax Rate Below  
25 Cents.

Over the protest of a small fighting minority, the Senate of Virginia yesterday passed under a suspension of the rules the Echols bill, segregating bank deposits and making them taxable by the State alone at the rate of 10 cents on each \$100. As originally drawn by Senator Echols, the bill provided for a tax of only 2 cents on the \$100. The Senate Finance Committee made the rate 10 cents, and the amendment was adopted.

The bank tax bill furnished the Senate with the first real debate of the session, the discussion consuming fully an hour and a half. One-fourth of the Senate membership took a hand in the debate, and several Senators took the floor two and three times.

From the opening day of the present session of the General Assembly the agitation for the removal of the heavy tax on bank deposits has overshadowed every other immediate issue before the lawmakers. Much of the discussion has been directed to the divergent views held by Governor Mann and Governor-elect Stuart and the unanimous demand for relief on the part of the State's bankers.

**Action Was Decisive.**

The Senate's decisive action in passing the bank tax bill by a vote of 37 to 2 was taken to show a marked difference to the wishes of the Governor-elect, who made it clearly known that he was opposed to reducing the tax per \$100 to a point below 25 cents. His strong feelings in the matter became known last week, when he asked the House Finance Committee to give him an opportunity to be heard before taking action on the Echols bill, which, the bill of Senator Echols originally provided a tax rate of 2 cents per \$100.

In the course of a long hearing on Monday, before the House Finance Committee, Governor-elect Stuart spoke at length against the sweeping reduction of the tax on bank deposits, and urged as a compromise a 25-cent rate. To begin the tax-reform program with what was practically an exemption from taxation of \$200,000,000 of property, he said, was to proceed in the wrong way.

**Mann for Lower Rate.**

Governor Mann, on the other hand, speaking at the same time before the same committee, was strongly in favor of the 2-cent rate provided by the bill. The tax on bank deposits, he held, should be nominal in order to attract capital to this State and keep it from seeking better investment elsewhere. The committee, at the conclusion of the conference, amended the bill to read as follows: "The rate of 2 cents, and the Senate Finance Committee on the following day took the same action."

The Senate spent a full hour yesterday in debate over an amendment offered by Senator Buchanan, amending the committee amendment so as to raise the rate of taxation on bank deposits 20 cents instead of 10 cents on the \$100, as recommended by the committee. The increased rate found a strong champion in Senator Featherston.

**How They Voted.**

At 1:45 o'clock, after ten Senators had spoken to the question, Lieutenant-Governor Ellison called for a vote on the Buchanan amendment. It was defeated by the vote of 20 to 37, the Senate voting as follows:

Ayes: Brock, Buchanan, Drewry, Featherston, Gayle, Gravatt, Holt, Saunders and Soward—9.

Noes: Blanks, Bowers, Cannon, Carter, Early, Echols, Edmondson, Fletcher, Garrett, Hartman, Hurt, Hobbs, Lester, Mapp, Massie, Moncre, Montague, Parr, Paul, Paxton, Rinehart, Rison, Royall, Smith, Tavenner, Thornton, Watkins, Wendenburg, West—29.

With this amendment lost, Senator Featherston moved to have incorporated an amendment making the act apply only to the years 1914 and 1915. He was willing, he said, to pass an emergency measure to afford relief to the bankers of the State, but wanted the final disposition of the bank deposit tax question deferred until the next General Assembly, which will probably enact tax-reform laws affecting all classes of property.

The Featherston amendment was opposed by Senator Echols, and was overwhelmingly defeated when put to a vote. Senator Featherston's call for a division was not sustained. A minute later the bill as amended was placed on its passage, and was passed by a vote of 37 to 2. Senators Featherston and Buchanan, alone, voted against the bill. Senator Crockett was absent from the chamber.

**Echols Moves Suspension.**

Senator Echols, as patron of the bill, moved, as soon as the routine business of the day had disposed of, that the rules be suspended and the bill placed on its passage. It was an emergency measure, he said, and in order to afford the relief that was expected, had to become effective before February 1.

Information that came to him from every section of the State, said Senator Echols, convinced him that there was a general desire for relief from the present heavy tax on bank deposits, not alone on the part of the bankers, but on the part of citizens and business men. He expressed the fear that if the bill were not passed in time to give the relief asked for, enormous sums of money now on deposit in the banks of the State, will leave the Commonwealth and never return.

Senator Buchanan took this floor

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### OVERSUBSCRIBED SIX TIMES

Sale of \$51,000,000 of 4-1-2 Per Cent New York State Bonds.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Albany, N. Y., January 21.—The sale of \$51,000,000 of 4-1-2 per cent New York State bonds to-day turned out to be the most notable in the history of the State, and one of the most epochal in the history of the country.

The issue was over-subscribed six times. The price which the Kuhn-Loeb syndicate agreed to pay for the entire issue was materially higher than the majority of bond experts expected.

Experts thought a bid of from 105 1-2 to 105 3-4 would secure the entire issue, whereas the actual price paid was less than 4.20 per cent.

There was great interest in the great banking interests for the bonds. No issue during the past ten years has brought out such spirited bidding, and probably none in the past five years has had more general effect on the general investment situation than that of today.

The all or none bid of the syndicate, headed by the National City Bank of New York, including the Chase National Bank, the First National Bank, the Trust Company, Lee Higginson and a great many smaller private banking concerns, was \$105,537,000. The Kuhn-Loeb bid for all or none was 106.077.

**MOYER IS VINDICATED**

Charges Made Against Penitentiary Warden by Julian Hawthorne.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, January 21.—Attorney-General McReynolds to-day exonerated Warden W. H. Moyer of the Atlanta penitentiary against the conduct of the institution charges had been made by Julian Hawthorne, the author, and Representative Howard, of Georgia.

Warden Moyer will not be ousted from his post by the Department of Justice, and he was completely vindicated by a report made by Special Agent McKelway, who was sent to Atlanta to make a thorough investigation.

Special Agent McKelway objected to the parole system in the penitentiary, however. He found that the warden, the superintendent and prison doctor form the parole board, and considered, as they were in intimate touch with prisoners daily, they were not competent to sit in judgment upon them.

Attorney-General McReynolds will ask Congress to remedy this condition by authorizing a parole board made of outside people.

**PEANUT GROWERS INVITED**

Chance to Air Grievances Against Interstate Commerce Commission.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, January 21.—Virginia and North Carolina peanut growers have been asked to come before the Interstate Commerce Commission on January 31 and tell the commission what they may know regarding existing rates on the export of peanuts. It is said to be discriminatory against these States in comparison with shippers of other products from the same territory.

It was stated at the offices of the commission to-day that a large number of peanut growers from Virginia and North Carolina will probably come to Washington at the time indicated and make known to the commission their grievances which they may have against the transportation companies.

P. H. McDaniel, general manager of the Interstate Commerce Commission, invited the growers to come.

**COMMANDED BY TWO CAPTAINS**

The Olympic Sails With Record List of First Cabin Passengers.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Southampton, January 21.—The White Star liner Olympic sailed to-day from Southampton to-day with 356 first cabin passengers, a new record list for this season. The Olympic is the first of the White Star line to be commanded by two captains, Commander H. Haddock is still in supreme command of the vessel, but he is assisted by Commander G. R. Metcalfe, former commander of the Canopic.

The Olympic's passenger list included a number of the American delegates to the Conference on Safety at Sea, which has just concluded at London.

**MRS. CRAWFORD NOT INDICTED**

Decision Releases Woman From Charge of Murdering Husband.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Atlanta, Ga., January 21.—The Fulton County grand jury this afternoon, after three hours' deliberation, declined to indict Mrs. Mary Belle Crawford, who was charged by a warrant drawn last week by the State, with the murder of her husband, Joshua B. Crawford. Relatives of the deceased husband have been insisting since the death of Mr. Crawford to wrest a conviction from the grand jury, charging foul play. The remains of Mr. Crawford were exhumed, and the physicians claimed to have found poison in the stomach.

To-day's decision by the grand jury practically releases Mrs. Crawford from the criminal charge, but a civil case for a division of the property is still pending.

**WOMAN ALWAYS MADE DATES**

Defense of James G. Hoover in \$50,000 Alimony Suit.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Kansas City, January 21.—The defense of James G. Hoover to the \$50,000 alimony suit against him by Mrs. Charles F. Payton, is that Mrs. Payton always made the dates with him. Payton, who is now in the hands of the law, is the divorced wife of the divorcee, several times during the past year.

"But she always made the engagements by calling me on the telephone," he testified. "I never saw her on any day on which I met her she called me up and asked me to meet her. I told her that I was unable to do so, and she looked at me and said: 'I would know her by the furs she wore.'"

**SEEKS DIVORCE AND \$40,000**

Woman Charges Husband With Being Drunk and Cruel.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Stamford, Conn., January 21.—Declaring that her husband had a perverted mind and was a cruel man, Mrs. Eva B. Reynolds to-day sued Ulrich Reynolds, a farmer, for divorce and \$40,000 alimony. She also claims the custody of their two minor children. She charges intolerable cruelty on the part of her husband.

Mrs. Reynolds says that her husband loved money more than he loved her. She said he was worth \$50,000. Reynolds denies that he was cruel. He declares the acts of cruelty began in 1877, one year after her marriage.

**SITE FOR BUTT MEMORIAL**

Tablet Will Be Placed in the Ellipse.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, January 21.—The bronze tablet memorial to Major Archibald W. Butt, who was killed in the sinking of the Titanic, is to be placed in the Ellipse in Washington. The memorial was contributed by ex-Senator Tamm, members of the diplomatic corps and high government officials in Washington for this table. The tablet was selected because of Major Butt's close association with the White House for many years.

### DAUGHTERS WOULD 'REQUEST' MORGAN TO RETURN WILL

They Fear to Antagonize Him With Threat of Litigation.

DRAFT SUBSTITUTE FOR THORNTON BILL

Fairfax Man Indignant at What He Terms "Unwarranted Interference," and Will Have Nothing to Do With It—Thinks "Beautiful Appeals" Will Be in Vain.

The fight to secure the return of Martha Washington's will from the collection of J. P. Morgan to the Fairfax County courthouse, from whose archives it was stolen during the War Between the States, took an unexpected controversial turn yesterday, with a special session of the Commonwealth's Daughters of the American Revolution and Senator Thornton, of Fairfax, on the question of the steps that shall be taken to bring the document back to Virginia.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of Commonwealth Chapter, held yesterday at 1014 Park Avenue, declare that the bill introduced by Senator Thornton, by reason of the language therein employed, will tend to defeat rather than aid in having the will of Martha Washington returned to this State. The request is made that Senator Thornton, therefore, withdraw his bill and substitute in its place a bill prepared by the chapter.

Senator Thornton was informed of the action of Commonwealth Chapter yesterday. He courteously declined to accede to the request and declared his intention to press the passage of his own bill which, he believes, amply meets the present exigency.

**Does Not Want Suit.**

In the bill introduced by Senator Thornton, now on the Senate calendar, the first reading, the chapter is authorized to make formal request of Mr. Morgan for the return of the will. In the event that the request is not complied with in a reasonable time, the bill directs the Attorney-General to file a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The substitute bill recommended by the executive committee of Commonwealth Chapter omits the section authorizing the filing of a bill in the Supreme Court. The omission is justified on the ground that such a procedure would antagonize Mr. Morgan and make the recovery of the will all the more difficult.

In the event that the chapter respect the substitute bill departs from the original. Senator Thornton's measure calls for the return of the document to the archives of Fairfax County. The substitute urged by the Daughters directs that in the event that the will is recovered, it shall be placed in the custody and safekeeping of the State Librarian.

If the efforts to have the testament restored should fail, the substitute bill provides that the chapter be authorized to report such fact to the General Assembly.

**To Press Substitute.**

The executive committee of Commonwealth Chapter appointed yesterday a committee to prepare a substitute bill. The committee, composed of Messrs. D. T. Williams, Warner Moore, W. J. Payne, M. Allen Chambers, C. P. Lee and M. J. Caples, to call upon Senator Thornton and urge upon him the advisability of substituting for his measure the new bill proposed by the chapter. In the event that Senator Thornton declined to make such substitution, the committee was directed immediately to ask some other member of the Senate or House of Delegates to offer the bill and urge its passage.

Senator Thornton spoke pointedly last night of the action of Commonwealth Chapter, and stated that he would stand by the measure now on the Senate calendar and no other. His feeling, he said, was shared by every member of the Senate. It would be little he thought, to think of substituting the chapter's bill with its colorful language, for the unequivocal measure now pending.

**Unwarranted Interference.**

"At the risk of being discredited to the good women who have taken a hand in this matter," said Senator Thornton last night, "I cannot help looking upon their interference at this stage of the controversy, as unwarranted. It is in Fairfax County that the fight for the return of the will is being waged, and have continued our efforts in the face of repeated setbacks.

"Through our Commonwealth's attorney we have made request after request of Mr. Morgan for the return of the will, without being accorded the courtesy of a reply. Only recently have we succeeded in gaining the official admission that the will was in Mr. Morgan's collection. The last request brought a letter from Mr. Morgan's secretary offering to give us a photographic reproduction of the will, but no more.

"Frankly, I am of the opinion that Mr. Morgan will not be moved by beautiful appeals or influenced by mere requests. However, if he is so disposed he is given ample opportunity to return the will of his own accord under the terms of my bill, which directs the Governor to request its return and leaves to his discretion the time which shall be given Mr. Morgan to comply.

"On the other hand, if Mr. Morgan does not accede to our request, my bill provides the machinery for bringing the matter to the attention of the courts. There is no need to disguise our feelings. We feel that the document rightfully belongs to us, and if it is held in violation of the law not even Mr. Morgan can protest against our attempting to have a wrong righted.

"There is another objection that I hear against the substitute. It seeks to place the will in the custody of the State Librarian, whereas it belongs peculiarly to Fairfax County. It was in our county that the will was kept for many years.

(Continued On Seventh Page.)

### ANTITRUST PLANS BEING DISCUSSED BY PARTY LEADERS

Publicity of Tentative Drafts Is Determined Upon by Committees.

MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO RUSH MATTERS

President Gives Assurance That He Is in Full Accord With Purpose to Hold Exhaustive Hearings—Some Remedial Measures May Be Introduced To-Day.

Washington, January 21.—Publicity of the tentative drafts of antitrust legislation measures suggested by the President in his message to Congress was determined on to-day by the legislative committee in the House and Senate. All the bills will be introduced, as soon as passed on by the majority members of the committee, to be considered as working basis for full discussion in open hearings.

That there would be no attempt to unduly rush trust regulation measures was asserted positively on all sides, the President having assured Senator Newlands, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Representative Clayton, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Representative Adamson, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, that he was in full accord with the purpose to hold exhaustive hearings.

Representative Clayton announced to-night that such of the five bills as have been prepared tentatively by his subcommittee would be laid before Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee to-morrow and made public as soon as possible. He thought it probable that some of them might be introduced to-morrow. The questions of hearings will be taken up immediately by the committee majority, the purpose being to begin them where the tentative legislation program finally has been outlined.

**To Expedite Matters.**

Senator Newlands to-day introduced a resolution which would authorize his committee to hold hearings and to sit during sessions of the House, if necessary, to expedite the sounding of opinion on the trust question. The Senator talked with the President only in the day.

Representative Adamson and the members of the committee who will have jurisdiction over the bills to create an interstate trade commission and to provide Federal regulation of railroad securities, to-night called at the White House for a conference with the President. Restrictive action is expected to call a meeting of the committee within a few days.

It was stated from an authoritative source that of the five bills under consideration, the measure requiring the deepest thought and which will be of greatest importance in the minds of many, is that which will include Sherman law definitions, defining specifically what constitutes conspiracy to restrain trade. That is the measure which would reduce the "unstable ground" suggested by President Wilson as surrounding the Sherman law.

**Meaning of Restraints.**

Among the suggestions being considered by the committees as to the meaning of the word "restraint" under the law, are the following:

Attempts to restrain or prevent in any manner vendee from purchasing any article from another, or using any article obtained from some other person, whether such an attempt be made by an agreement, provision, expressed or implied, or be made by condition in the sale against such purchase, or by imposing any restriction upon the use of the article sold, or by making in the price any restriction upon the purchaser from dealing in such an article made by some other person.

Attempts to restrain or prevent competition by making discrimination in price of goods or services based upon whether the vendee purchases articles of particular quantity or aggregate price.

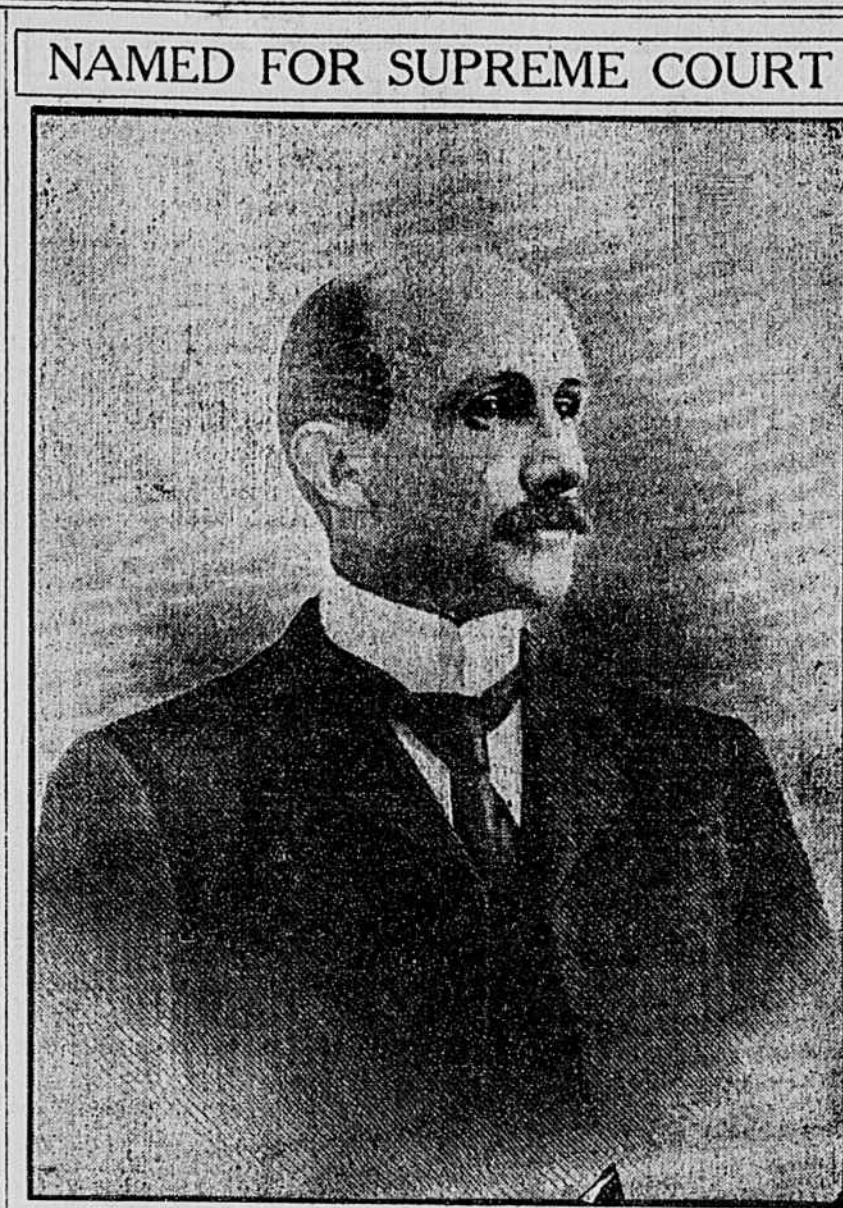
Attempts to prevent or restrain competition either by refusing to supply to any person, or by agreeing to supply the same article, sold, or by consenting to supply the same only on terms or conditions in some respect less favorable than accorded another person; by supplying or offering to supply to any person, or by agreeing to supply to any person, goods or services on terms or conditions in any respect more favorable than are accorded to other customers; by making any contract or arrangement under which a purchaser shall not sell any article in which he deals to certain persons or class of persons, or to those doing business in certain districts or territory; by supplying or offering to supply any article without charge or below low cost of production and distribution.

**Other Acts of Violation.**

Other acts which may be laid down as violations of the Sherman law include: spying upon the business of a competitor, obtaining information concerning his business through bribery and fixing an unreasonably high price upon some raw material required for producing a competitive article.

A preliminary suggestion to the committee in connection with the nature of the trust legislation to make it possible to introduce a bill to-day.

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JUDGE JOSEPH L. KELLY.

### NAMED FOR SUPREME COURT

Southwest Man to Succeed Buchanan on Supreme Bench.

Others put in nomination during the night were E. M. Fulton, of Wise; Judge William E. Burns, of Russell County; Judge B. H. Hutton, of Buchanan; Judge Frederick W. Sims, of Louisa and Judge Walter R. Staples, of Roanoke, the first ballot being: Fulton, 1; Burns, 5; Hutton, 18; Kelly, 22; Sims, 26; Staples, 16, and West, 35. The West forces held together gamely on every ballot, but gained little when the Southwest candidates were dropped.

Judge Kelly was born in Smyth County on March 4, 1867, and is a graduate of Emory and Henry and of the University of Virginia. He was for some time law partner of former Attorney-General Rufus A. Ayres, and was later in partnership with Joshua F. Bullitt. He has had a distinguished career in the practice of law and on the bench.

**Many Names Presented.**

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**Coleman Succeeds Lawless.**

The retirement of Judge Joseph L. Lawless early yesterday from the contest for re-election as judge of the First Circuit left the field clear for Charles W. Coleman, who was nominated by Delegate Duke and Senator Montague of Norfolk County, and was chosen unanimously for the judgeship now held by Judge Lawless. Judge Coleman will assume his new office on February 1, 1914.

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**The Caucus Meets.**

The joint caucus was called to order by Senator Hison. Harry R. Houston, of Hampton, was made permanent chairman and John C. Williams, permanent clerk.

Senator Fletcher offered a resolution limiting the time for the caucus to one hour. The resolution was adopted.

After many motions it was agreed that uncontested cases nominating and secondary speeches be barred. In cases of contest, speeches were limited to five minutes, and nominations and five for secondary speeches.

Nominations were made without opposition for the following offices:

For Commissioner of Insurance—Joseph Hutton.

Fifth Circuit—George J. Hundley.

Ninth Circuit—George S. Shackelford.

Fifteenth Circuit—Claggett B. Jones.

Seventeenth Circuit—Thomas W. Harrison.

Twenty-first Circuit—A. A. Campbell.

Eighth Circuit—John W. Fishburne.

Hustings Court, Richmond—D. C. Richmond.

Chancery Court, Richmond—William A. Moncre.

Probate Court, Radford—R. L. Gardner.

Twenty-fifth Circuit—T. N. Haas.

For the Twenty-sixth Circuit—Senator E. Burns.

Twenty-seventh Circuit—William E. Burns.

Twenty-eighth Circuit—B. D. White.

Twenty-ninth Circuit—Bennett T. Gordon.

Law and Equity Court, Richmond—Lawrence J. Martin.

Law and Chancery Court, Norfolk—William Bruce Martin.

Corporation Court, Lynchburg—Frank C. Christian.

Corporation Court, Petersburg—J. M. Mullen.

Probate Court, Fredericksburg—John T. Goffrich.

**For Supreme Bench.**

For the Supreme Bench to succeed Judge John A. Buchanan for a term of twelve years from February 1, 1915, the following nominations were made: Senator Duke, of Roanoke, nominated Judge Walter R. Staples, of Roanoke, who was seconded by Messrs. Staples and Starnes; Senator Hutton, of Buchanan, nominated Judge Frederick W. Sims, of Louisa. Delegate Pennington, of Lee, seconded Judge W. E. Burns, of Russell County. Senator Echols, of Albemarle, seconded Judge Kelly, of Smyth County. Senator Hutton, of Buchanan, seconded Judge W. E. Burns, of Russell County. Senator Echols, of Albemarle, seconded Judge Kelly, of Smyth County. Senator Hutton, of Buchanan, seconded Judge W. E. Burns, of Russell County. Senator Echols, of Albemarle, seconded Judge Kelly, of Smyth County.

**Contrary to Spirit of Treaty.**

On the 15th of April, the President directed the Secretary of State to telegraph to the Governor of California, advising him to change the terms of the bill and not to use the formula of "eligibility to citizenship" for the purpose of a solution.

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### PROHIBITION LAW CAN BE ENFORCED

Replies to Japan

Not Satisfactory

Senator Webb Asserts That Many Officials Are All That Is Needed to Make It a Success.

**ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OPENS**

Important Reports to Be Submitted at Sessions To-Day. Delegates to Visit Capitol.

Washington, January 21.—An address by Baron Nobukuni Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to the Parliament of Japan to-day, outlining the status of negotiations over the California alien land legislation, and declaring that the Japanese government "had come to see the necessity of considering some other ways for solution of the question," because the replies of the United States had not been found satisfactory, was called in full from Tokyo to the Japanese embassy here.

The address, which was not commented upon in official circles, announced that the third note of protest presented to Secretary Bryan on August 18, remained unanswered.

The text of the address, made public by the embassy to-night, follows in part:

"In the State Legislature of California the bills of anti-Japanese character regularly have been introduced at its sessions for more than ten years past. Thanks to the good offices earnestly exercised by the United States government, and thanks also to proper steps opportunely taken by the people and government of Japan, nothing of serious moment did fortunately occur, but at the fortieth session of the Legislature, which assembled last year, a bill known as the Webb bill, aiming at prohibition of ownership of real property by Japanese, was passed by an overwhelming majority.

"The new act places Japanese on a different footing from other aliens, and the main point in dispute between the two countries has been the discriminatory treatment resulting from this act.

"The Imperial government thought it necessary to call special attention to the new administration to the matter, and instructed our ambassador to seek an interview, which was given by the new President on the 5th of March. In the interview, under instruction of his government, that the new executive would, considering the friendly relations of the two nations, make best efforts to stop the threatened legislation. The President thanked the ambassador for the representation and stated that, although the Federal government could not interfere with rights reserved to States, he would not hesitate to use the best possible efforts so as to realize the wish of the Imperial government. In California, also, our consul used his best efforts in accordance with our instructions. Many Americans who hold due regard for justice and international good relations volunteered their hearty cooperation in utilizing all means to bring the question to a satisfactory conclusion.

"However, the situation changes rapidly, and the passage of the anti-Japanese bill seemed to be more assured. Then Viscount China had announced to the Secretary of State on the 12th of April and April 20, the President on the 15th of April. The ambassador asked that more efforts be made to prevent the passage of the bill. Both the President and Secretary responded that they fully appreciated the wish of the Japanese government, and that, although the right to grant land ownership lay entirely within the jurisdiction of the State, the American government was determined to use all means to bring about a solution.

"The issue must be met at the ballot box and in Congress," said Mr. Hough, and he quoted an editorial from one of the leading liquor journals to prove his assertion. Delegates to the convention were advised to see their State Senators and urge upon them the duty of passing the enabling act.

**Was Early Temperance Worker.**

Senator Webb, born of the earliest temperance advocates of Tennessee, a lifelong school teacher, was the principal speaker, and for more than an hour kept his large audience spellbound at his recital of the long and bitter struggle in his State against the liquor traffic. He said that the overwhelming majorities from the cities, he said, won the greatest victory of the century without the aid of a single office holder in the State.

"The temperance people," said Senator Webb, "were without leadership, and the Legislature, a plain old fellow without any education, noticed that

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### Cut the Coupon

Are you voting for the railroad conductor whom you consider the best among those who run into or out of Richmond?

Remember that The Times-Dispatch will give a solid silver railroad lantern to the conductor receiving the largest number of votes. The voting coupon will be found on page 2.